REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,670.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1876.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

433

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.		
Second do.	½	"	"
Third and succeeding do.	¼	"	"

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1-0
Each succeeding line	"	0-4 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. PENANG, 740 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. J. Guy, R. N. R., on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colombo, Tuticorin, Coconada, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where Inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 24th November 1876, at 4 P.M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th November 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£8	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	Including Wines
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
RAT-VIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

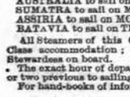
For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 25TH NOVEMBER.)



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer MARS, 3,356 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 30th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 130
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 121
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has supe rior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 21st December 1876.
Do. do. 10th January 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th November 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Nov. 1876. Dec.
SUMATRA	2485	450	C. Anderson	27th—Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2736	450	G. J. Babcock	25th—Suez, &c. Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Hasch-wood, R.N.R.	1st—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
THIBET	3803	400	N. Stewart	22nd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

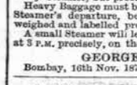
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG (1,855 Tons and 250 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Trinacria	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec. 1877.
Europa	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS.....Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	27th December.
CHILDWALL HALL	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars pply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

NOTICES.

LOTTERY.
BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
IN AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.

Rupees 25,000 in cash to be distributed in 1,916 prizes.

EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.

TICKETS to be SOLD at Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. ; JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. ; SINGER SEWING MACHINE AGENCY ; Mr. B. X. FURTADO, Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road ; Dr. J. N. FONSECA at Dhobie Talao and Dr. F. J. L. DESOUZA at Khetwady.

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, Price Rs. 7,000, the BUNGALOW on Nos. 42 and 43, at Matheran, belonging to the Hon. A. ROGERS. It is the nearest bungalow on the Hill to the Chowky and the New Bund. For particulars apply to the Owner on Kumballa Hill.

EXCHANGE WANTED into the BOMBAY STAFF CORPS by a CAPTAIN in a British Regiment going Home next season (1877-79). A BONUS will be given for an IMMEDIATE ARRANGEMENT. Apply stating Bonus required to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA will be held at the Club House, at 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November 1876, under Rule XIII, to investigate the circumstances connected with an infraction of the Club Rules and Regulations by a Member.

FRED. SPRING,
Honorary Secretary Club of Western India.

Poona, 13th November 1876.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE have instructions on behalf of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, authoritatively to state that Mr. WALTER SCOTT as the GENERAL MANAGER and ENGINEER is the SOLE RESPONSIBLE REPRESENTATIVE of the Company in BOMBAY, and that no other person in India has any authority whatever to act in any way on behalf of the Company without his immediate instructions.

The above intimation is rendered necessary owing to certain rumours which have obtained currency.

CRAWFORD AND BOEVEY,
Solicitors for the Bombay Gas Company, Limited.

Bombay, 16th November 1876.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,
PIANIST TUNER AND REPAIRER, AND COMMISSION AGENT FOR PAINOS, &c.

MR. LOPEZ has returned to Bombay, and has now much pleasure to inform his Constituents and the Public that he is open to all engagements as before.

Burrows Lane, Dabul, near Portuguese Church.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND & Co. have just received from First-class Makers for the Season a Stock of Saddlery, Harness, Military Equipments of the newest Regulation, Riding and Driving Whips, Hunting, Dress and Ladies' Spurs, Cricketing, Badminton, Lawn Tennis, and Racquet Kits and all Stable Requisites.

ROWLAND & CO.,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE New Members who joined the Company during the past year effected Assurances to the extent of £1,509,528. This, it may be mentioned, is the largest business which has ever been placed upon the Books of any of the Scotch Life Assurance Offices in a single year.

THE Assets of the Company at 15th Nov. last, amounted to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities—detailed particulars of which are published annually, and the whole Deeds and Securities of the Company are periodically examined by a Committee of Professional Gentlemen whose report may be obtained on application.

THE Rates of Premium for India have recently been revised and may be obtained with every information on application at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

THOMAS LANG, Secretary.

Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, October 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 21st NOVEMBER.

The Performance will commence with the Laughable Farce, DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL ?

To conclude with a new and original Operatic Burlesque Extravaganza entitled,

LA SONNAMBULA ! !

OR THE SUPPER, THE SLEEPER, AND THE MERRY SWISS BOY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Stalls, Rs. 2. Gallery, Re. 1.

PIT ANNAS EIGHT.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer SUEZ are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1876.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES for COTTON BALES at our Factories up-country. Samples can be seen and terms learnt on application at our Office.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th November 1876.

DELHI ASSEMBLAGE.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, in Telewara, Delhi, opposite the Cashmere Gate, a new substantially built GROUND FLOOR BUILDING with Outhouses standing in a Compound measuring about two-thirds of an acre, well suited for a camping ground, or for temporary occupation during the Durbar.

For further particulars apply to Mr. W. WILSON, Cawnpore or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Bombay.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Rohsen's Modern Domestic Building Construction Illustrated by Plans, Sections, Elevations, and complete working details, with specification, large folio, cloth, 1876	26	0
Simms's Practical Tunnelling, Third Edition, 21 large Plates and numerous Woodcuts	22	0
Joshua Haggard's Daughter ; by Miss Braddon, 3 vols. 8vo	22	0
The Atonement of Leam Dundas ; by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, 3 vols., 8vo	22	0
Through Fire and Water ; by Andy Wood, 2 vols	14	8
Longfellow's Poetical Works, New Illustrated Edition, quarto, cloth gilt	9	12
Wood's Treatise on Therapeutics, comprising Materia Medica and Toxicology, Second Edition,	8	12
Shorter English Poems ; by Henry Morley, Illustrated	4	4
Dean Swift's Choice Works in Prose and Verse	5	4
Ashby-Sterry's Boudoir Ballads	4	4
Gastronomy as a Fine Art ; or The Science of Good Living, from the French of Brillat-Savarin	3	12
Ballantyne's Under the Waves, Illustrated	4	4
The Owl's Nest in the City ; by Edward Lovel	7	8
Gillmor's Roads, Streets, and Pavements	5	8
Lucile, The 3rd volume of the Uniform edition of Lord Lytton's Poetical Works	4	4
Kingston's Ouzel Galley, Notes from an Old Sea Log. Illustrated	4	4
Modern Art—A series of superb Line Engravings from the Works of Distinguished Painters, with descriptive Text ; by James Dafforne, Royal Folio, half bound morocco, gilt	150	0
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy, with directions for the Nursery and Sick Room, Illustrated.	7	8
Cassell's Illustrated History of India, vol. 1	6	8
Bristowe's (Dr. J. S.) Theory and Practice of Medicine	14	8
Game ; by "Hawkeye." With portrait	6	8
Systems of Land Tenure in various countries (India, by Sir G Campbell) Cobden Club Essays	2	8
Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy, Mental, Moral, and Metaphysical, Third Edition	7	8
Morley's (Prof. H.) First Sketch of English Literature, Third Edition	5	4
Peggy, and other Tales ; by Florence Montgomery	3	12
The Young Rajah : a Story of Indian Life and adventure ; by W. H. G. Kingston. Illustrated	3	12
Newton's Landscape Gardener, for the Laying-Out, Planting, and Arrangement of Gardens, &c., with 24 plans	8	4
The Quiver, volume for 1876	5	4
Cassell's Old and New London, Volume IV	6	8
Cassell's History of Protestantism ; by Dr. Wylie. Illustrated. Vols. 1 and 11, each	6	8
Simmonds' Waste Products and Undeveloped Substances, Third Edition	6	8
Routh on Infant Feeding and its influence on Life	5	4
Tomes' Dental Anatomy, Human and Comparative	7	8
Hurst's Architectural Surveyors' Handbook, Tenth Edition, revised	3	12
Molesworth's Engineering Formula and Hurst's Architectural Surveyors' Handbook, in 1 volume	8	12
British Manufacturing Industries—Provisions, Brewing, &c	2	8
——Jewellery, Musical Instruments, &c	2	8
——Birmingham Trades, Guns, Locks, Screws, Pens, &c., &c	2	8
Bayard's Drawing from Nature. Illustrated by Coloured Plates, new edition	14	8
The Code of Criminal Procedure with Notes and Appendix, paper cover, Rs. 4-8, cloth	5	0
Thurston's Report on Machinery and Manufactures in the Vienna Exhibition, 1873	11	4
The Maid of Stralsund, a Story of the 30 Years' War ; by De Liefde	5	4
Randolph's Life of "Stonewall" Jackson. Illustrated	6	8
Milton's Lectures on Rest and Pain : the Treatment of Accidents and Surgical Diseases	6	8
The Book of British Ballads, edited by S. C Hall, Profusely Illustrated	14	8
Voyle's Dictionary of Military Terms. Third Edition, 1876	11	4
Gilbert's Fifty "Bab" Ballads. Illustrated. New Edition	5	4
The Customs' Laws and Tariff Act, 1876 ; by F. J. Hamel	4	4
Ilbert's Merchant Shipping Act, 1876	2	8
English Sacred Poetry, selected by R. A. Willmott. New Illustrated Edition	14	8
Macay's Gems of English Poetry. New Illustrated Edition	5	4
Field's Aural Surgery : a Treatise on the Curable Forms of Ear Disease	4	4
Kinloch's Large Game Shooting in Thibet and the North-West. 2nd Series. Illustrated	14	8
Mohr's to the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, with Coloured Illustrations, &c	16	8
American Pictures drawn with Pen and Pencil ; by the Rev. Samuel Manning	5	8
Jones's Finger-Ring Lore—Historical, Legendary, Anecdotal. Illustrated	5	4
The Last Act, being the Funeral Rites of Nations and Individuals ; edited by W. Tegg	3	12
Blasema's Theory of Sound in its relation to Music.	3	12
The Institutes of Narada. Translated for the first time from the unpublished Sanscrit original ; by Dr. Julius Jolly	7	8
The Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service ; by Major General Sir G. Wolseley. Third Edition	3	4
The Practice of the Bombay Court of Small Causes ; by Bejunjee Ruttonjee Kotewall	8	0
Campbell's My Circular Notes ; extracts from Journals &c., written while Travelling Westwards Round the World 1874-75. 2 vols. Illustrated	17	4
The Adventures of Captain Mago, B. C. 1000. From the French of Leon Cahun. Illustrated	7	8
The Acre-Ocracy of England : a List of all Owners of 3,000 Acres and upwards, culled from the Modern Domesday Book	4	4
Idiomatic Sentences in English, Hindustance, and Guzeratee, for the Use of Students	3	8
The Conversation Manual, in English, Hindustance, Persian and Pashtu ; by Capt. G. T. Plunkett, R. E.	5	8
Eastern Persia : an account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission 1870-72. Edited by Sir F. J. Goldsmid and W. T. Blanford, 2 vols. Illustrated	29	0
The History of the Jewish Church ; by Dean Stanley. Third Series. With Maps	9	12
Gold for India ; or remarks upon the Depreciation of the Rupee, its Causes, Effects, and Remedy ; by Lewis G. Hynes, of H. M.'s Mint	1	0
Parliamentary Report of the Select Committee on Depreciation of Silver, Minutes of Evidence, &c., 205 pages folio	3	12
The Production of Gold and Silver, the Demand for Gold, and the Price of Silver, being Selections from the Records of the Government of India	3	0
Lanfrey's History of Napoleon the First. Vol. 3, 8vo	8	4
Lays of Ind ; by Aliph Cheem. New Illustrated Edition Enlarged	6	0
Wilson's Prehistoric Man. Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and the New World. Third Edition. Revised, 2 vols	25	0
Bannu or Our Afghan Frontier ; by S. S. Thorburn, I. C. S., with a Map, 8vo	12	8
The Geographical Distribution of Animals ; by A. R. Wallace, with Maps and Illustrations, 2 vols. royal 8vo	30	0
Encyclopædia Britannica. Ninth Edition. Vols 1 to 4	84	0
Pacchiarotto, and how he worked in Distemper, with other Poems ; by Robert Browning	5	4
Hunter's (Dr. W. W.) Life of the Earl of Mayo, Second Edition, 2 vols	18	0
Kaye's History of the Sepoy War, vol. 3, Second Edition	13	12
Macnamara's History of Cholera, 1876	7	8
The Three Brides ; by Charlotte Yonge, 2 vols	8	4
London Society, new volume, the 29th	7	8
The Bertram Family ; by the Author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg Cotta Family." Illustrated	5	0
Bombay University Calendar for 1876-77	2	0
Coghlan's Epitome of Hindu Law Cases	5	8

*** Purchases for CASH ONLY to the extent of Rs. 100 will be charged at the English Price calculated at the current Exchange.

THACKER, VINING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs, Rs. 60, 70, 75, 85, 100 to 1,000.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants, from Rs. 30, 50, 55, 70, 80, 90, 100 to 300.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled, Rs. 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 to 300.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS;
Worked Gold or Jewelled, Rs. 120 to 650.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Rs. 60 to 500.

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, each at Rs. 22, 25, 27, 30, 32, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 125, 130, 140, 160, 170, 180 and 200.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs ;
Rs. 45, 50, 54, 60, 80, 90, 100, 180, 200, 250 and 300.

NECK CHAINS,
For suspension of Lockets, at Rs. 25, 30, 32, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 112, 120, 125 and 130.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, in the newest Designs.
Rs. 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 150 to 250.

CHARMS FOR THE WATCH CHAIN,
various and curious,
from Rs. 5 upwards.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES ;
Spiral, Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome patterns
Rs. 14, 20, 25, 28, 30 to 120.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment,
Rs. 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 140, 150, 180, 200, 225, 250, 270 and 300.

"ENGAGED" RING,
At Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 115, 130, 135 and 150

"GUARD" RINGS,
Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
At Rs. 12, 16, 18 and 20.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ; Rs. 18 to 2,000.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three, at Rs. 15, 18, 20, 25, 27, 30, 40, 45, 65, 75, 80, 90, 135, 150, 250, 270 and 300.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
At each Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9, and 10.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ; at per pair, Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36 and 40.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links, at Rs. 45, 50, 56, 58, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled, Rs. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 1,000.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns, Rs. 20 to 100.

MOURNING JEWELLERY,
Studs, Bracelets, Necklets, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and
" " with Roll Presser. } all Manufacturing purposes.
" " with combination Presser. }
" " "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY :—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA :—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Fancy Angola Suits	Rs. 20
	Blue Serge Suits	" 25
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Cricketing Suits	" 25
	Shikar Suits	" 12
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	American Drill Suits	" 8
	Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	" 14
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	" 5
	Fancy Angola Trousers	" 10
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Bedford Cord Trousers	" 20
	Whip Cord Trousers	" 16
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Saddle Tweed Trousers	" 16
	All Wool Flannel Shirts	" 6
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Shirts	" 4
	French Cambric Shirts	" 4
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	White Dress Shirts	" 5
	Regulation (Ellwood) Helmets	" 13
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Hunting (Ellwood) Hats	" 12
	Felt Hats all Shapes	" 7

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a COMPETENT CASHIER on the Temporary Establishment of this Department. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem, including Travelling Allowance. Copies of Testimonials should accompany applications.

H. G. PALLISER, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Belgaum & Dharwar.
16th November, 1876.

FOR SALE, Black Arab Charger, sound, aged, very handsome, goes in single Harness, Rs. 650.
Brown Waler Brougham Horse, broken Charger, Rs. 350.
Very good Brougham single-seated, light, in first rate order, Rs. 650.
Light open Carriage for one or pair Horses, Rs. 550.
Apply at No. 6, Marine Lines.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices TO-DAY, at 3 P.M., for the further consideration of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 20TH NOV. 1876.

We have heard of no telegraphic news from Home beyond what appeared in our issue of this morning, which did not throw any additional light on the position. The suspension of goods traffic on the Southern Russian Railways is unquestionably an important move, but it must be borne in mind that, situated as Russia now is, she is bound to be prepared for any result, and although she may enter on the Conference with every hope of a peaceful arrangement, she must be ready for immediate action should no settlement prove practicable.

Business here to-day has been slack in the extreme, and it is evident that the possibility of war is regarded as imminent by all classes of the trading community. The general policy is to avoid commitment to any extended transactions, and in event of a war taking place eventually, it is perhaps as well that it should be so, as the shock will then fall all the more lightly.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	24,96,173
Do. do. Branches.....	Dec. ,,	1,29,652
Deposits	Inc. ,,	21,62,656
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	7,43,,292
Loans	Dec. ,,	68,489
Bills Discounted.....	Dec. ,,	2,65,951
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	3,23,315
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	3,52,087

Although the addition to the Cash Balance thus shown is of itself insignificant, the nature of the alteration is unquestionably indicative of an extremely easy market, the falling off in the public demand being 25 lacs; and notwithstanding the fact of the Bank of Bengal's rates being 2 per cent., we think it improbable that any change will be made in the Bank of Bombay's charges at to morrow's Board Meeting.

Sterling Exchange to-day opened steady at Saturday's closing quotations, but one of the leading Banks came out as a seller in the course of the day at an advance of ¼d., which has rendered the market so much stronger. There are no sellers of Private paper, however, of any amount, and if there was a fair demand for remittance, the position of the market would be undoubtedly weak. As it is rates are apparently kept up with the view of supporting Calcutta, where there is at present a fair amount of bills obtainable, and between that and China the inherent weakness of our market is overshadowed for the time being. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 8 11-16 to 3d. per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...	.....	1s. 9 1/16d. ,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	.....	1s. 9d. ,,
Documents 3 ,, ...	.....	1s. 9 to 1/16d. ,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business, and quotations are, nominally, for demand par to 1/16 premium, 60 days' sight 99 1/16 to ¼.

Government Paper becomes more depressed daily, and there are numerous sellers but few buyers at a further decline. Business has been done at the following quotations :—

Fours, Rs. 97¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97¾ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 100¾.

The Share Market has been quiet with next to nothing doing. Bank of Bombays have recovered one per cent of the previous fall, but there are not strong buyers at the advance. Freres Land shares are Rs. 3 lower, Colabas and Mazagons unaltered. In Press Companies we note a fall of Rs. 25 in Borar, and Rs. 100 in East India. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet with an easier tendency. Colabas and Orientals have declined Rs. 5, Flemings, Hindustans and Morarjees Rs. 10 and Dhurrumseys Rs. 15 per share.

Cotton is very depressed, and there has been nothing whatever doing for export to-day, although sellers have been willing to concede a further decline of Rs. 2 per candy. We now quote old Dholleras, Fair at Rs. 168 Good Fair Rs. 178, and Fully Good Fair Rs. 192 per candy full ginned. In New Cotton a purchase of 250 bales, Hingunghaut January delivery at Rs. 225 is confirmed, and there are sellers of February delivery Akote at Rs. 200, Good Fair Omra at Rs. 190, Ginned Broach at Rs. 210, full-pressed, New Wudwan and Dholleras at Rs. 182 to Rs. 183 per candy half-pressed April delivery.

Freights are very quiet at unchanged rates. A considerable business was done late on Saturday at £2 by steamer for Liverpool, and the rate is still current. By sail we have not heard of anything being done.

Piece Goods are quiet with an easier tendency, the advance in Exchange and the decline at Home having brought out sellers of current qualities of Grey Goods at a reduction of 1 anna per piece. For local goods there is a fair enquiry at former rates and local made Yarns are still very active.

Coals are in request at fully former rates, but the demand being to some extent of a speculative character, Cape shipment is chiefly wanted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	103 xd.
Bank of Bengal	60,000	500	all	10 do.	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	680
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	840
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,200	250	125	6 do.	104
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8	3 0/5 p. c.	275
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20	13 9	14 0 do.	126
" Ditto ...	..	£20	6 5	7 3 do.	72
" Ditto ...	..	£20	21 13	1 do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.....	..	£18	19 6	5 15 do.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	790
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	500
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	1,350
Borar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.a.	375
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	225
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	275
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	500
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,480	all	170 do	600
Dhollera P. and G. Co...	600	200	all	18 do	180
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	180 do	800
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,700
Fremah Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	380
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	410
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	270
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	700
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	460
Scinde Press Co.....	400	350	750	87½ do	410
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1000
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Vollsart's United Press Co..	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	710

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 18th November as compared with the statement issued on the 11th November :—

Liabilities.	11th Nov. Rs.	18th Nov. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	78,32,479	53,96,306
Do. do. do. at Branches.	14,64,312	13,34,660
Other Deposits	1,26,31,551	1,47,94,467
Post Bills	48,264	49,984
Cash Credit overdrawn	4,15,063	4,60,472
	3,43,92,569	3,39,76,439
Assets.		
Government Securities	48,15,183	40,71,784
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	15,96,571	15,82,336
Loans on Security of do. do.	16,48,538	15,50,049
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,285	1,768
Bills Discounted	1,21,71,614	1,19,05,993
Stamps	4,136	4,195
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,16,806		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,56,000	3,61,806	3,61,806
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	99,726	4,23,041
Cash and Currency Notes	1,36,93,716	1,30,45,797
	3,43,92,569	3,39,76,439

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

Office of the "Englishman," Thursday Evening.

The value of money has hardened in the bazaar this week, and the rates there are now above those at the Bank. In European banking circles money remains abundant for trade requirements; and were it not for the inexplicable action of Government in withdrawing large amounts of coin from the Bank of Bengal, quite needlessly, in face of the financing called for by the famine, it is very improbable that any rise in rates would have taken place. If private trade is expected to meet, to any important extent, the present pressing wants for food in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, a humane and intelligent Government would be expected to do anything in reason to keep trading means easy; at all events, to avoid doing anything needless to tighten money. It is, therefore, causing great surprise to see a withdrawal of 38 lakhs of Government money from the Bank of Bengal during the past week. It is pretty certainly known indeed, now it can scarcely be otherwise—that the separate Treasuries of Government are very full of money at present, and it must, therefore, almost of necessity be the case that the authorities have not taken the trouble to think what the effect of present withdrawals must be. The more charitable idea, that they know not what they are doing, can scarcely be entertained. However that may be, it is becoming more and more apparent that the Presidency Banks, so long as Government finance is administered as at present, will not get into a comfortable position until the Government Balances in their keeping are kept down to somewhere about the amounts stated in their statements.

Entirely from the above cause, the Bank of Bengal directors were obliged to raise their rate 1 per cent this morning, the minimum now standing at 7 per cent. The public demand on the Bank has decreased nearly 15 lakhs, caused by an increase in the Deposits. The accommodation items balance each other, an increase of nearly 10 lakhs in the Bills Discounted going against a decrease of a similar amount in the Loans and Credits. The Investment Account being reduced upwards of 4 lakhs, the net decrease in the Cash Balance is barely 18 lakhs, notwithstanding the heavy drafts of Government. The proportion of cash to liabilities is now 50 per cent.

Council Bills, contrary to general expectation, and to the general appearance of the Exchange market, brought lower rates than last time, at yesterday's biddings in London, the £350,000 exposed bringing an average rate of rather under 1-8 11/16, against last week's price of 1-8¾. The silver market appears to remain strong at 54*d* per oz; so this slight decline is probably attributable to a dearer tendency in money at home, and to the fact that considerable sums of money are now leaving the Bank of England, for wheat and seeds probably.

As bearing on the prospects of the silver market, some interesting figures may be quoted from the *Morning Post* of October 20, supplied through its Berlin Correspondent. A Bill has been introduced into the German *Reichstag*, by the Government to increase the amount of silver coinage, per head of the population, from 10 to 15 marks, and it is almost certain the Bill will be carried. The amount formerly estimated was

	Millions.		Millions.
10 marks per head	430	or	£21½ sterling.
Add, 5 marks per head	215	or	10¾
	645		32¼

The official estimate of the amount of silver coin coined and circulated in all Germany in the end of 1871, amounted to Millions, 1,860 Marks,

of which it was considered about one-third had been melted or lost 620

1,240 afloat.

op to end of August last, there had been withdrawn 561

leaving... 679 still out.

or about ..... £34 millions sterling.

Millions.

Out of the amount withdrawn ..... 561 marks.

there had been reminted, to end of September ... 317

244

and sold, it was estimated to end of May 160

leaving ... 84 in hand.

add the amount still out... 679

leaves 763

from which has to be taken the sum still required to make 15 marks per head 328

giving an apparent surplus of..... 435 millions marks.

equal to about ..... £22 millions sterling.

Further sales have, however, been made since the end of May, and the Berlin Correspondent comes to the conclusion that only about 10 millions sterling still remain to be disposed of. The *Economist* has an article to the same effect, and coming to the same conclusion. There seems, therefore, very little now to fear from unexpectedly heavy supplies of German Silver. The melting down and disappearance will still be going on, and it is very probable that nearly all the silver left in that country will be required, sooner or later, for internal purposes.

Exchange.

Sterling dropped after last mail left, but has again an upward course, scarcely checked by yesterday's fall in Council drafts. Very little business has been done in Bank Bills, and the rate has gone at from 1-8½ to to 1-8¾. More has been done in short remittance, telegraphic at 1-8½ to 1-8 9/16, and demand at 1-8 9/16 to 1-8¾, but the rates are now a sixteenth lower, apparently owing to the dearer tendency of money at home. Document Bills opened at the reduced rates of 1-8 1-5/16 to 1-8¾, but speedily recovered to 1-9, and subsequently to 1-9⅛, which is now the quotation, looking firm. Credits have been placed at 1-8⅝ to 1-8 15/16, and today sold at 1-8 15/16, to 1-9. Closing rates of to-day are again a little flat, as under :—

Bank telegraphic transfer ..... 1-8¾.
Bank Bills on demand ..... 1-8 9/16.
Bank Bills 3 months' sight ..... 1-8 11/16.
Bank Bills 6 months' sight ..... 1-8 13/16 to 1-8¾.
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight ..... 1-8 15/16 to 1-9.
Document Bills 6 months' sight... 1-9¼.

France.—Little or nothing is doing. The nominal rates for document bills are f.2·21 three months' and f.2·22½ six months' sight.

Bombay demand is still quoted par to two annas premium; but sixty days' sight has fallen to 1 per cent discount, Bank Bills

China.—A little business has been done in thirty days' sight paper at 225, which still remains the quotation.

Stocks and Shares.

There has been a slight lull in the share market this week, the late rapid rise in Spinning Mill stocks having induced realizations to secure profits; there are again symptoms of an upward movement, both in these and in Tea stocks. The Market altogether may be described as in a good and healthy state.

Government Securities have again taken a downward direction, and are in a very depressed condition. Political rumours from Europe have, apparently, a good deal to do with this, but the financial position of Government here is also having an adverse effect. There are, however, no large amounts of paper offering, and any enquiry of importance would be very likely to create a revival. A moderate business has been going on in Fours at from ¼ to ⅜ per cent. discount, then running down to 1 per cent. discount. Four-and-a-half per cents have scarcely been dealt in, the only transaction marked being at ⅜ per cent. discount, early in the week. Five-and-a-halfs have been quoted at from 2½ down to 1½ per cent. premium. All sorts are now lower, but with scarcely any business doing :—

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	...	98¾
4½ per cent.	do.	98¾
5½ per cent.	do.	101½

Bank Shares are very quiet, with less doing. Bengals are reported sold at 720 and 717½.

Tea Shares have not materially varied, but are generally steady, with a fair enquiry. Transactions have not been very numerous, but have a tendency to increase. Tukvar's have been dealt in at 119 to 120, Sungoos at 120, Central Cachars at 164 to 166 and down again to 160, Bengals at 81, Debingas at 69, Durrunga at 80, Hoolungoories at 105 to 106, Singells at 102 to 104, Coochealas at 160, Kalacherras at 110, New Golah Ghats at 206, Jheerie Ghats at 80, Upper Assams at 47, Gowhatty's at 95, Kunchunpores at 88 to 90.

Spinning Mill Shares relapsed a little, but the market is again decidedly hardening, with prices rather above the lowest point of the week, and a further advance probable. Bernagores have gone from 88 to 86, and back to 87, Howrahs from 90 to 86, and back to 88, Budge-Budge from 86 to 84, and to-day an extensive business at 86, Gowreepore at 93, Seebpore at 70, and Calcutta Jute Press at 140, the three last showing an advance. Cotton Mill Shares are stronger; Goosery have brought 225, Bowreah 85½ and Bombay 71.

Coal Shares are rather more active; Bengals asked for at 1,375, Equitables sold at 175, Ranegunge at 52 to 55.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam have risen considerably, transactions at 735 to 810, remaining firm; Bally Paper Mills 101. Pressing shares out of the market again, but with no pressure to sell.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Valkyrien, 498 tons, Captain R. Edam, will sail to-day for Balasore, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Karrachee, with a general cargo and two hundred and six deck passengers.

The s.s. Koina, 706 tons, Captain W. Morrison, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah and Hoodooda, with a general cargo and four hundred and four pilgrims.

The s.s. Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Coast and Cutch, brought a general cargo, and two hundred and five deck passengers.

The barque Sumatra, 773 tons, Captain T. W. Karran, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Liverpool (June 30th), brought a cargo of 1,120 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The S. S. Wingham, 1,124 tons, Captain C. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (October 14th), via Malta, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 2,025 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Malda, 1,268 tons, Captain J. Lang, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. M. P. Vernen and two ladies, and fifty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd. Mr. Latward, Revd. Mr. Prartley, Revd. Mr. G. Ledgard, Dr. and Mrs. Odwain and two children, Miss Stewart, Mrs. and Miss G. Brown, and Miss F. Colveredy.

We take from the *Rangoon Times* of 7th instant the following shipping news :—" The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers India (with the Calcutta mails) and Madras were both detained at Sangor for 48 hours on account of a severe gale, which commenced from the eastward, veering through west to north. It was believed that a cyclone was passing to the eastward and travelling northwards. The Northbrook, a large vessel of 1,400 tons, has become a complete wreck off the east side of Diamond Island. The ship Norwood, which left this port on the 2nd instant with a cargo of timber, has, we hear, gone ashore about ten miles to the eastward of the pilot station. The pilot left the ship at 10 A. M., on the 4th in a safe position; but owing to some cause or other the ship was allowed to drift with the tide until she struck, although the pilot vessel made the signal for her to anchor. In consequence of the mail steamers being detained at Saugor by the anticipated cyclone, the steamer via Akyab took the Europe mails."

The ship City of Manchester.—News reached Calcutta on Wednesday evening of the total loss of the British Ship City of Manchester on the Africon Coast. It appear she was coming out out of Akyab, bound for Calcutta, when a cyclone which swept the coast drove her on the rocks supposed to be the Oyster Reef, when all hands, except the commander and steward, were lost. It will be remembered that this ship braved the first tremendous cyclone which drifted her on to the Arracan coast in a crippled state, when she anchored and telegraphed for assistance, but what attention the request met with is at present not known. It would seem, as nautical men view it that the Government should have had several steamers to search the northern part of the Bay to look up disabled ships immediately after the first intimation of bad news amongst the shipping in the neighbourhood of the Sandheads. The river tugs have done good service, but have been invariably, ere moving any distance past, the Sandheads, under guarantee. The public must notice found the name of this vessel with the well known steam ship City of Manchester which, it is understood, is owned by the same house.—*Statesman*.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Surz (s).....	Flinett	London, Oct 23.
	Wilkham (s).....	Stewart.....	Newcastle, Oct 14.
	Cocoonada (s)	Morris	Bussorah.
	Malda (s)	Lang	Calcutta, Oct 27.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
20	Pekin (s)	Woolcott	South'mpton.
	Koina (s)	Morrison	Aden, Jeddah and Hoodooda.
	Vingorla(s)	Sayers	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The barque Valkyrien, Edom, to Balasore, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nepaul, to Southampton.
Steamer Columbian, to Jeddah, &c.
Steamer Fehlwan, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Minders, to Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
16	Oonyia (s).....	Ewan	Cittagong, Nov 14.
	C. of Manchester(s).	Burns	Liverpool, Oct 14.
	Sultan (s)	Hughes	London, Oct 22.
	Carmarthen Castle..	Hughes	Melbourne, Sept 27.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
16	European (s).....	.....	.....
	Clyde (s).....	.....	.....
	Cutch Merchant.....	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Oonyia.—From Chittagong.—Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Webster, and Mr. R. Pereira. From Kyouk Phyoo.—Miss Paul, and 1 Native. From Akyab.—2 Natives deck. From Chittagong.—43 deck.

Per Carmarthen Castle.—Mrs. Hughes.

Per City of Manchester.—Lrs. Birch, Miss Mansore, Miss Pittenger, Miss Ross, Miss Scott, Capt Kirke, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Dring, Mr. McFee, and Mr. Penny.

Per Sultan.—Dr. and Mrs. Read, Mrs. Unwin, Miss Thackrah Mr. S. Sampson, Master Davidson and brother, Miss A. C. Kinr, Mr. William J Jones, Mrs. Wells and Miss M. Wells, Mr. Horace, B. Fenwick, Miss Kathleen White, Mr. William Hugh Falvey, Mr. White, Miss C. M. Everard, Mr. Dave Carson, Mrs. Carson, Mr. C. Harleigh, Mr. J Morris, Miss Delmar Ellis, Mr J. Booker, Mr. Horace Norman, Mr. John Ferral, Mr. Lewis Marks, Mr. F. Stewart, Mr. Mr. Arnold, Mr. E. J. S. Brown, Mr. McIver, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mr. George Manley, Mr. E. J. Neville, and Mr. Ossian Limborg.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By City of Manchester,—Bay of Naples anchored at S ndheads waiting for orders.

DAILY IMPORTS—November 20.

From Liverpool.

Streathleven s—17 case porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 18 pckages earthenware, Janer Somjee.
Atlanta s—6 drums paints and 205 bundles hoop iron, Heeptoola Shaik Adam and Co.

From London.

Naples s—25 drums linseed oil, Moosajee Esmaljee; 25 barrels salamoniac, Tezpall Cama.
Tiverton, 9 packages earthenware, Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co.
Parsee s—11 cases rum, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Glasgow.

Macedonia s—23 packages earthenware, Bharmull Bhima.
India s—30 cases old tom, E. R. Mody.

From Bordeaux.

Precurseur s—103 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 20.

For Liverpool

Streathleven s—121 cwts coir yar, Topun Henderjee; 387½ cwts. myrabollams, Canjee Heerjee; 1 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 3932 cwts myrabollams, and 13 bales hemp, Jetha Purotum; 39 bales hemp, Dayal Goculdass; 156 bales hemp, Dayal Gursee; 55 bales hemp, Khatow Mathoora; 12 bales cotton, Wasta, Kahanommod Nanrey; 47bales wool, Dayal Morarjee; 30 bales wool, Mooljee Premjee; 115 bales wool, Goculdass Vallubdass; 86 bales wool, Nanjee Bhimjee; 166 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall; 65 bales cotton, Dewjee Dossee; 42 bales cotton, Goculdass Vallubdass; 50 bales wool, Gungjee Thackersey; 40 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 16 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee, 50 bales wool Lilla thur Govindjee; 80 bales wool Ranjee Roychund, 125 cwts. Jullmills' sundries Naronjee.

Branksome Hall s, 365 cwts. coir yarn, Samjee Padmusee; 269 cwts. B. horns, Co. Jubbulpore; and Co. 200 cwts. wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co., 115 bales hemp, Lalljee Narranjee, 142 bales cotton, Shamjee Narranjee, 52 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal, 127 cwts. rape seed, Morarjee Natha, 375 cwts. myrabollams, Dayal Goculdass.

For London.

Pelin s, 26 packages cloves and 25 cases olibanum, Purdhan Sewjee.
Nepaul s, 4 bales hides, Abromonty and Co., 2,709 cwts. rape seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Hull.

Saint Enoch, 1,6371 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Australia s—214 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Orizna s—140½ cwts coir yarn, Tyebjee and Co.

For St. Nazaire.

City of Halifax s—9,999 cwts linseed and 1,999½ cwts rape sed, Volkart Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Lady Egedia s—120 bales cotton. Khetseedass Hurmookray.

For Venice.

Mars s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Trieste.

Mars s 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Genoa.

Australia s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Suez.

Mars s—2 packages silk, Hajee Mamed Ibram and Syed Mirza.

For Hongkong.

Geelong s—23 cases sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee; 40 cases sharkfins 13 cases fahnawa 13 bales cotton and 150 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; bales twist, E D Sassoon; 12 cases sharkfins, Joomabhoy Ladjee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2064 Nepaul (s), Mathven—Mail's, 4th December.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), W and A. Graham & Co.
1588 Strathleven (s), Pearson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1478 Gatherer, Thomson—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Sumatra (s), Anderson—Mails, 27th November.

FOR HULL.

1297 King Cerdic, Austin—Wallace & Co.
1854 St. Enoch, Browse—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1756 Shakespeare, MacGregor—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

853 City of Halifax, Roberts—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR DUNKERQUE.

860 Orians, Thompson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

1345 Mars (s), Druscovitch—Austrian Lloyd's Co.

FOR GENOA.

1596 Australia (s), Bezzoni—C. Grondona.

FOR HONGKONG.

1225 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 28th November.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1286 Edith Warren, Clarke.
1314 Ethiopia (s), Atkinson—W. Nicol & Co.
1099 Lalla, Vance—The Captain.
1288 Lady Egedia, Self—W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

1417 Columbian (s), Alderton—R. & O. Co.

FOR RANGOON.

977 Mindora, Stack—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

101 Mahi, Nacoda, D. B. Khan.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

470 Mathilde, Nacoda.

FOR BALASORE.

709 Caprera, Hichborn.
426 Landseer, Dixon—Sir C. Forbes & Co
1093 Magnolia, Cator.
498 Valkyrien, Edom.

FOR TUTICORIN.

90 Emanuel, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

667 Albert Ehrenavard, Bredelius—Killick Nixon & Co.
1832 Bulwark, Seaton—W. Nicol & Co.
1457 City of Philadelphia, Call—N. Manockjee & Co.
592 Cyrene, Turnbull.
547 Coconada (s), Morris—B. I. S. N. Co.
1551 J. B. Brown, Keazer.
399 Linzon, Scarlett.
1288 Malda (s), Lang—B. I. S. N. Co.
1372 Prince Rudolph, Wishart.
1290 R. B. Fuller, Thompson—N. Manockjee & Co.
773 Sumatra, Karran.
1290 Sarz (s), Flinett.
1734 Wilkham (s), Stewart.
116 Xenia, Reynolds.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
713 Countess of Elgin, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1086 Dalhousie (s), Elton.
1081 Daphne, (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
Diamond (s), Bourgaret.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
4173 Malabar (s) 5, Kelly.
Thetis (s), Ward.

HIGH COURT.—21st November.

(Before the Honourable Sir. Charles Sargent Knight.)

Long Causes.

193-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Govendass Bullakidass vs Purshotum Jootha—Tyabjee and Sayani. (Act V of 1866.)
691-75—Macfarlane—Heerabai vs Rahimutbai—Lynch and Tobin

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of Rahimbhoy Adoobhoy, deceased—Mr J Macfarlane—Heerabai vs Rahimutbai—Lynch and Tobin.

Long Causes.

636 76—Hearn and C—Hajee Joonas &c. vs Dhunjee Jadowjee —Tyabjee and Sayani. Transfer d from Chamber.
222-76—Khunderao M—Narronjee Bhimjee vs Huriba Withoba—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
29-76—N N Kothare—Rajmdr Khundra Morojee vs Shewshunker Morojee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
261-76—In person—Amin Sahib alias Aminsha vs Abdool Rahimon Bin Saib—In person.
319 76—Shapoorji and T.—Emnabai widow vs Adurjee Dadabhoy —J. C. Cama.
290-76—M. H. Khan—Yitthul Bhoodar vs Dyal Bhoodar and others.
349-76—Mr Smale—David Soloman and another vs Ezekiel Solomon, &c.—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
251-76—Rimington, H and L—Abdoola bin Balloomee vs Bai Sharifabebee, widow—M H Khan.
133-76—P Kanjee—Allarak s Nathoo vs Khuteee Essack Hajee —Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

Short Causes.

38-76—In person—Gokuldass Banjee and another vs Thucke Ghella Bhanjee and another.
473-76—Crawford and Boevey—Hajarimull Vunajee vs Frank Henry Gordon.
482-76—In person—Govindram Dwarkadass vs Dawoodbhoy Jewabhoy.
549-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cassidass Soorujram.
551-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Bapoojee Dossee.
556-76—Prescot and Winter—Thucker Shamjee V and another vs Tricumdass Shruram and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
559-76—Shapoorji and Thacurdass—Hajee Allana Vydeena vs Dawoband Morarjee and another.
560-76—Jefferson and Payne—Raghoonathdass Narsingdass vs Dossabhoy.

Long Causes.

319-74—Muljee and Bomanjee—Moolchund Abbechund vs Tribhovundass Jugjevundass—Lynch and Tobin.
273a76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Nursey Kessowjee vs Tribhowan Anundjee.
6 75—Prescot and Winter—Thucker Muthoradass Pragjee vs Thucker Goculdass—Crawford and Boevy.
42-74—Hearn and C—Sitabai vs Vibhe Parvatrung and others —M M Munshi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 17.

Maude, Col, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Poona.

November 18.

Carthew, Lieut, Bengal 15th Lancers, to appear before a Med Board, from Moultan.
Jackson, Capt, Bengal 1/8th Regt. on duty, from Deolalee.

November 19.

Hassard, Lieut, Bombay 66th Rest, on duty, from Poona.
Johnson, Capt, Bengal 5th Regt. on duty, from Lucknow.
Thorp, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal Staff, on duty, from Khanwarr.
Beadford, Lieut, Madras R A, on leave, from St. Thos' Mount.
Clarke, Capt, Madras R E, to join, to Madras.

November 20.

Odewaise, Surg Major, Bengal Medl Dept, on duty from England.
Beazley, Major, Bombay 33rd Foot, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Dyke, Capt, Bombay 108th Foot, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Wilkinson, Col, Bombay 2/15th Regt, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—November 18.

Sturt, Lieut Col, Bombay Infantry, on Medl Cert, to England.

November 20.

Shilling, Lieut, Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Hatton, Lieut, Madras 66th Regt, to join, to Bellary.
Gadeden, Lieut Col, Madras 9th Regt N I, on furlough to England.
Polin, Col, Bombay 11th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Bhooj.
Odevaine, Surg, Bengal Medl Dept, on duty, to Allahabad.
Maude, Col, Bombay Staff, on leave to Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette, November* 18.)

Mr T E Ellison, c s, received charge of the office of Ju ge, Smal Causes Court, Jubbulpore, from Capt T W Hogg, Offg Cmt Mag and Offg Small Cause Court, on the 7th inst, afternoon.

Capt M M Bowie Offg Depy Comr, Chanda, is placed on special duty from the 19th inst the date on which he reported his arrival at Nagpur.

Mr I Macpherson, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, is re-transferred from the Kanhan Div, Buildings and Roads Branch, to the Hingangh at Div, Wardha Valley State Railway.

Mr E Penny, tem porary Asst Engr, 1st grade, P W Dept, Central Provinces, Buildings and Roads Branch, has this day passed the Departmental Exam ination in Hindustani, as required by Code, Chapter 2 Sec 4, para 22.

Messrs H Steel, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, and J Y Davidson, Ex Engr, 4th grade, made a rd received over charge, respectively of the Nagri Div, Wardha Valley State Railway, on the afternoon of the 7th current.

Mr B F Milsom, temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, is re-transferred from the Buildings and Roads, to the Railway Branch, and posted to the Nagri, Div, Wardha Valley State Railway.

Mr J E N Boydell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Nagri Div, Wardha Valley State Railway, to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway Div, being relieved by Mr Milson, Asst Engr.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette, Novr.* 18.)

General Department.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr J H Prinsep, who reported his return from special leave on the 4th Nov, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr J W Sherer, C S I, Dist and Sessions Judge, Mirzapur, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Nov 1876.

Mr C J Powell, Offg Mag and Collr, Basti, one year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate, with effect

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, 20TH NOV.

The British India s.s. Patna, outward bound to the Persian Gulf, &c., arrived at Suez yesterday.

LONDON, 18TH NOV. 1, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull. The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 13/16d.
Exchange on India	1-8½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85½
4½ per cent. do.	85½
5½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for Account..	95⅝
5 per cent. French Rents 1872	104½
Bar Silver	54
Total Coin in the Bank of France ..	£86,500,000.
„ Notes in Circulation	£102,375,000.

The sum of £69,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LINE REPORTS.—20TH NOVEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

Macmillman's Magazine for November will contain an article on the Eastern Question, from an Eastern Christian's point of view, which comes from a gentleman of high official position in Servia.

THE first impression of the second volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's *Life of the Prince Consort* was exhausted by orders from the booksellers before it was out of the printer's hands. A reprint has just been issued.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* states that the Afreedees of Hasankhey, committed a trespass in the British territory and attacked Adu Zai, situated near Kohat. The tribe committed great depredations during the night. They carried off with them two Hindu shopkeepers of the village and demand a heavy ransom for their release from their relatives. The poor Hindus are still in their custody.

By the death of Professor Laycock, says the *Lancet*, a vacancy has been created in the office of Physician to Her Majesty in Scotland. The appointment has been given to Dr. W. T. Gairdner, Professor of Practice of Physic in the University of Glasgow, and one of the candidates for the chair of practice of physic, also vacated by the death of Professor Laycock. The other physician to the Queen in Scotland is Sir Robert Christison, Bart.

NAWAB ABDUL GANNI MIAH, C.S.I. and his son, Khaja Ahsanulla, although likely to be heavy losers by the damage done to their zemindarees during the late cyclone, no sooner heard of the distress, the *Englishman* tells us, in the division, than they placed their steamer at the disposal of Government, and contributed large stocks of rice and salt for the sufferers. It is probable that, owing to the anxiety caused by the late storm, they will not attend the Delhi Assemblage.

MRS. SKENE, the wife of the English Consul at Aleppo, has arrived in London with the papers left in her husband's hands by Mr. George Smith. As they comprise his notes on the cuneiform tablets found near Bagdad, as well as on the remains discovered at Carchemish, their importance may easily be estimated. We (*Academy*) are glad to learn that Her Majesty has been pleased to grant a pension of £150 a year from the civil list to Mrs. George Smith in recognition of the services rendered by her husband.

WE (*Lancet*) regret to state that Achilles, who was presented to Arthur, Duke of Wellington, by his country-women, and who was made presumably of the best gun metal, shows symptoms of decay which must ultimately prove fatal. The sulphureous acid in the London atmosphere has been too much even for his iron constitution. His right shin is covered with a serpiginous ulceration; his thighs, like those of St. Simeon Stylites, are "rotted with the dew," and daylight comes sadly through the very centre of his shield.

THE *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* says :—"We are glad to learn that Babu Upendra Nath Das, the talented son of our townsman, Babu Srinath Das, who is now in England studying for the bar, has enlisted as a volunteer, 38th Middlesex (Artists) Rifle Volunteers. But he should look sharp," says the *Amrita*, "for, if war breaks out in Europe he will be marched off to Hurzegovina to fight for the English, whether he will or no." The *Amrita* has a mild notion of the duties of a volunteer, which according to him would be to run away on the first opportunity.

WE are informed, the *Rangoon Times* says, that the King of Burma has promulgated rules regarding salutes to the chief officers of the state for the observance of foreigners, natives and Europeans. "All English Government servants, and registered servants, besides all races of Europeans, Mogols, Armenians and others, when they pass a *mengi* or high officer preceded by baton, a sign of high office, are to at once move to one side of the road and get off their ponies." The King is evidently bent that we should get off our high horse if we will not take off our shoes.

THE *Friend of India*, one of the oldest, and for many years one of the most influential of the journals in this country, will terminate its existence at the end of this year. The *Statesman* announces that "on the 1st of January next, the *Statesman* and *Friend of India* will become one journal, under the title of *The Friend of India and Statesman*." This uneasy and oscillating movement of the *Statesman* gives an impression of unsteadiness in the fabric which Mr. Knight has raised in Calcutta. The one-anna paper in Calcutta is also to cease at the beginning of the new year, the combined weekly and daily paper being regarded as worth two annas a copy.

Vanity Fair says :—"The *Bombay Gazette* says that the Amir of Cabul has declined an invitation to attend the grand durbar at Delhi, on the ground that the Czar might take ill were he to do so. If this report is true, the astute Shere Ali has been for years past getting a handsome subsidy from us without any intention of giving any return, and our policy of masterly inactivity can scarcely be deemed successful. We ourselves doubt the truth of the story—that is to say, we do not believe that Shere Ali would give such an excuse for not accepting Lord Lytton's invitation. That he has found out by this time that our friendship is a mere affair of words, and that we are not likely to give him aid when he most needs it, is probable enough. No doubt, too, he begins to think it politic to conciliate the Czar, but if acting under the advice of a Russian emissary, the truth is the last thing the Amir is likely to speak."

CONCERNING the Duke of Buckingham and his railway scheme we read in the *Ceylon Times* of the 13th instant :—"His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos carried out his intention of personally inspecting Adam's Bridge, in company with Colonel Stewart, the Government Consulting Engineer. He did not land, his object being merely to take note of the nature of the ground to be gone over, and for this purpose he steamed through the passage and along both sides of the bridge or series of rocky projections, in the little yacht, the Margaret Northcote, accompanied by the Master Attendants of Madras, Tuticorin, and Colombo. The result was a most enjoyable tiffin in the yacht, and a dinner with the Duke on board the Tenasserim. There appears to be no doubt as to the opinion of the trio of nautical authorities and of Colonel Stewart, but the Duke is a man of stern determination and not easily turned aside from a project; and accordingly he has given instructions to Colonel Stewart to despatch the necessary officers for the purpose of surveying Adam's Bridge and its approaches on either side; and there, we suppose, the matter will end."

THE mischievous effects produced by the exaggerated reports from the famine districts which our contemporary so eagerly circulated may be partly perceived in the following extract from the Calcutta paper, the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* :—"Accounts from Bombay are absolutely horrible. Famine with all its attendants has already visited the fated districts. It is no longer a matter of apprehension, but a stern reality. Deaths from starvation, and diseases which accompany it, have already become fearfully common. Thousands on thousands are flying to the Nizam's territories, which has no doubt surprized a great many Englishmen and hurt the vanity and self-sufficiency of our wise rulers. The special correspondent of the *Times of India* writes from Sholapore that "money is wanted not grain. Of that there is a perfect block at the station and town." This announcement is awfully significant. Fancy a people dying of starvation for want of money at the prospective failure of the crop of a single season! This means that the people literally live from hand to mouth, and this is the utmost limit of wretchedness and poverty which a nation can fall to. All this is due to over-assessment, and we have already seen in a previous issue that the Government of Bombay has admitted it."

THE correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, who is in the districts ravaged by the late storm-wave writes from Tuzzimudi, Dukhin Shabazpore, on Friday, the 10th November, as follows :—

I have been here three days, distributing rice, dholl and salt to the people, and cloth to the naked among them. The people behaved wonderfully well. There were men of coorse prowling about, stealing the scattered property of others, but not more than might have been expected. Along this eastern side of the island I have not seen a house standing, the people are all living in the open air, or in temporary booths. They live chiefly on damaged rice scraped from the ruins of their houses and upon cocoanuts and the edible parts of the plantain tree. Salt is the one thing they are most troubled about just now. The people have been well off hitherto, and will, I have no doubt, quickly recover from the effects of this sudden calamity. Every house nearly was surrounded by groves of the various kinds of palm trees, and these were sources of wealth to them as well as of luxury. The loss of cattle has been immense—bullocks, cows, and buffaloes, scarcely any are left. The new rice will be begun to be cut in a fortnight or three weeks, and though the crop has been very seriously injured, there will certainly be enough for the people to live on. The traders and merchants are beginning to regain heart, and will soon, I believe, begin business again. But it will take time to bring their stores to the different bazars. The chief fear just at present is the breaking out of disease, now that so many are living on damaged rice, and can get but little salt. It appeared from enquiries I made among about three hundred families numbering over 1,800 people, that nearly twenty per cent. of them had been drowned. And I believe that is about the proportion of the people lost here. In some parts it has been more, and others less. The people give their *Malbarain* all the praise for the help which has been sent to them. They think she has done it all, and I have no doubt they would all say as heartily as any Englishman—God save the Queen.

FROM the following paragraph from the *Madras Mail* an ice famine in that city is imminent, not because there is no ice at hand, but because the captain of the ship that brings it will not land the ice, but threatens to take it on to Calcutta. Now is the opportunity for the Tudor Company to secure this cargo for Bombay. The *Mail* says :—"A cargo of ice for Madras arrived in the Republic from Boston on Friday last, but the masulah boatmen decline to land it, or rather prefer to discharge grain; and as, at the present rates of boat-hire, the charge for landing the ice, if boats could be obtained, would be Rs. 10,000, and the discharge would occupy perhaps a month, causing great wastage of ice, the Ice-house Agent has appealed to Government for assistance, failing which he will order the vessel to proceed to Calcutta. The result of this will be that there will be an ice famine in Madras next week, when the present supply must come to an end. The Government have to choose between the claims of ice and rice. A fleet of ships, heavily laden with the latter, is waiting discharge, and is much inconvenienced by want of boats; and the boatmen are easily earning six times their usual hire. In event of the Republic being sent on to Calcutta, the local agent will telegraph to Boston for another shipment for Madras, but until the end of th cold season we must, we fear, in that case, do without ice!"

THE correspondent of the *Statesman* in the famine districts around Sholapore makes the following remarks on the mode of paying the poor people who are employed on the relief works, which deserve the attention of the Government :—

I was told by several intelligent men of the labouring class, that many people on the work had been going for twenty-four and forty-eight hours without food, and that these were the persons who had died upon suddenly taking a full meal of *phoolmas*. The rule upon the Collector's relief works is, that the people be paid at the close of each day's work; the men getting two annas, and the women and children less, as in Poona. On the works of the Department of the Public Works, where large bodies of men are always permanently employed, new hands taken on from among the destitute population, have to be content to be paid at stated times like the permanent work-people; and I believe that during the present scarcity those times are once a week. But on the famine relief works, specially started for starving people, payment is ordered to be made daily. Now it is always difficult to make sure that orders are carried out by subordinates; but it is doubly so in the present hurry and pressure. So what these men told me was, that the people were not all paid every day. They said that work was stopped at four o'clock each afternoon, and that then the "Brahmans," by which they meant the clerks or overseers, began to deal out the wages. This was done, they said, by a somewhat tedious process with several books, the coolies being called up in files or gangs of one hundred each, and having to answer to their names. Darkness came on before all the gangs had been paid, and the remainder were told they would get two days' pay at once next afternoon, which of course meant that they would have nothing to eat all that time. This was represented to me as going on day to day, and was ascribed purely to the dilatoriness of the "Brahmans," without a word of reflection upon the *Sircar* or any of its European embodiments. The quantity of grain to be obtained for two annas is so small that when the poor people got four, six, or eight annas into their hands at once, they give it all for a good meal at the time, and then they have nothing to eat till they get their next payment.

THE *Indian Daily News* publishes the following telegram, dated Viceroy's Camp, Mudhopore, through Umritsar, 17th November :—"Major Henderson escorted His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere in this morning at 9 o'clock. The Maharaja was accompanied by two regiments of cavalry, and returned to his own camp after about half an hour at his own request, in consequence of illness. Lord Lytton arrived quietly at five in the evening. The Maharaja receives him in camp to-morrow. Lord Lytton was met on his arrival by Mr. R. T. Burney, Deputy Commissioner, Gourdaspore, at Shahapore, the 72nd Highlanders forming a guard of honour. The Viceroy's camp comprises Lord and Lady Lytton, Mr. Cartwright, M. P., Colonel and the Hon'ble Mrs. Burne, Drs. Thornton and Harvey, General Taylor, Colonel Miller, Major Bradford, Captains Biddulph and Rose, and Lord Beresford. A private dinner to-night; Abdool Rahim Khan, messman, 9th Lancers, caters. The camp arrangements are perfect. State visits will be exchanged to-morrow. On Saturday the Maharaja of Cashmere gives a picnic in his territories to the Viceroy. Lord Lytton leaves for Mudhopore on Sunday morning; staying at Gourdaspore to lunch with Mr. Burney. He will arrive at Umritsar in the evening, and remains for the night as the guest of General Taylor. Leaves by special train on Monday morning; and arrives at Lahore at eight; will wait at the station for half an hour, and then proceeds to Mooltan, visiting Peshawur and Rawal Pindee: returns to Lahore, probably on the 26th. Halts two days; and there will be a ball at Lahore during the stay of His Excellency. Simla, 17th November.—The Viceroy's camp was at Mudhopore yesterday, the 16th. Messrs. Smith and Brassington are superintending an addition of four large rooms to Peterhoff to be completed by next March.

THE carrying capacities of long lines of railway are always an interesting subject, and especially so at the present time, when for some months to come the rolling stock of the G. I. P. and the Madras Railways will be engaged in transporting grain. As to the state of affairs on the Madras line we read in the *Madras Athenæum* as follows :—"Some idea of the amount of grain that is being sent from Madras to the famine districts may be got from the fact that there is now enough lying at the terminus of the Madras Railway Company, to keep all the rolling stock the Company has employed until the 15th of next month. As each consignment is brought in, it is registered, and despatched in its turn. The railway authorities would be able to dispose of the traffic quicker, if it had more engines. The G. I. P. Railway Company has been telegraphed to for the loan of locomotives, but have been unable to grant them, so Mr. Phipps, the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of the Madras Company, has gone to Delhi, to procure if possible, the loan of locomotives from the Sinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. The Imperial Assemblage will undoubtedly largely increase the traffic on the Punjab Railway, so that it is highly improbable that any locomotives of any great use can be spared from that line. The South Indian Railway on its Indian gauge section between Erode and Trichinopoly has not sufficient locomotives to carry on its own traffic, but has been compelled to borrow two old engines, usually only used for shunting purposes, from the Madras Railway. Altogether there is a great deficiency in locomotive power on the different lines of Railway in India, and when the regimental reliefs begin, the deficiency will be felt more than ever. How all the native chiefs with their followers are ever to reach Delhi, is a question which Traffic Managers will find a difficulty in answering."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal returned to Calcutta on Thursday from the tracts of country devastated by the cyclone wave. We read in the *Englishman* that it was at Noakhali that Sir Richard Temple first heard of the disaster which had befallen the densely peopled island in the Megna and the eastern coast of the Backergunge district. With his usual energy, he immediately steamed away to these places, and, landing at various points, walked for miles and miles through the ruined villages, and ascertained the exact losses of life from house to house, using these ascertained examples to test all estimates and reports. Many dreadful and sickening sights are reported to have been seen. The result of His Honor's enquiries as to the destruction is quite as unfavourable as anything which has been reported in the public prints; even worse, perhaps. But the condition of the survivors was ascertained to be not so bad as might have been feared. In every village the people were found drying their wet grain in the sun. They must have been much famished for the first two or three days, but their prospects are, apparently, improving every day. Great part of the ripening crops have been lost. No epidemic sickness has as yet broken out, though this is much feared. Relief centres are being established every where, to give relief wherever it is necessary to save life, but also to preserve order and to give confidence to the people; so that business of all sorts may speedily revive. They should rather be called probably outposts to watch the condition of the people, and to restore rural society after the confusion into which it was suddenly thrown. If any real starvation should occur, it seems likely that it will be found out promptly, and dealt with; for there certainly is grain at hand which the local authorities could obtain. It was difficult at first to stop plundering, but this has been effectually done. Police officers, European and native, are being hastened to the spot. There were, unfortunately, some instances of misconduct on the part of the police, which are being duly punished. There were some instances also of signally good conduct. All the local officers are at work amidst the ruins, and are working admirably. The harvests of the surrounding tracts are fine. Boats will be coming in laden with supplies by the countless creeks and channels, and the grain markets will be re-opened rapidly. Every endeavour will be made to prevent any excessive expenditure being incurred by the State for relief, and it is hoped that there will be no appreciable loss of revenue.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay by the mail steamer yesterday was Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice of Bombay, who proceeds as far as Aden for the benefit of his health, and is expected to return about the 6th proximo, with Lady Westropp and Miss Westropp, whom he will meet at Aden. A good number of friends were present at the Bunder to wish his Lordship God-speed, while others had preceded him on board the mail steamer. Among them were observed the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. O'Leary, Chief Judge Small Causes Court, Mr. J. W. Orr, and others.

By the same steamer, Mr. W. G. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner, was also a passenger to England on twelve months' leave of absence. His friends and acquaintances had also assembled at the bunder head, and their name was legion. Members of the Town Council and Municipal Corporation were there, as well as the heads of the different Municipal departments and others. Mr. Walton and Mr. Braham, Executive and Deputy Executive Engineers, had proceeded at an early hour on board the mail steamer. When Mr. Pedder reached the Bunder with Dr. Weir in the latter gentleman's phaeton and pair, many were the greetings that took place. Among those present were the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, who acts for Mr. Pedder; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. LeMesurier, Mr. Thomson, Secretary to the Agent G. I. P. Railway, Dr. W. G. Hunter, Dr. Sidney Smith, Captain Henry, Dr. Blaney, Sheriff of Bombay, Messrs. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Morarjee Goculdass, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Lukhmidas Khemjee, Cowasjee Maneckjee Limjee, Joomabhoy Lalljee, J. F. Hutchinson, R. P. Brunton, S. N. Cooper, McEwen, Framjee D. Badhurjee, and others. Mr. Pedder was accompanied on board the mail steamer by Captain Henry, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Sidney Smith, and others.

THE FAMINE—SEED FOR NEXT YEAR'S CROP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Amid the vigorous efforts which are being made by Government to mitigate the present distress, I trust it will occur to some one to lay by a store of good seed-grain for next year's *sowing* operations. The cost now would be but trifling, but *then* it would necessitate a visit to the Baunia.—I am, &c.

20th Nov. AGRICOLA.

FEEDING CATTLE WITH THE PRICKLY PEAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have for the last fourteen days—namely, since I saw the letter from Madras published in your paper about feeding cattle with prickly pear, fed my milch buffaloes with the leaves of this plant. I give five leaves cut in small pieces with *coreed* twice a day to each buffaloe, and the milk has not only increased in quality and quantity, but gives off thicker and richer cream. One man can clear the thorns off one hundred leaves in a day. One hundred leaves weigh about 80lbs. Two or three Brahmins to whom I have mentioned the subject have commenced to use the plant for feeding their milch cattle. Tons upon tons of this plant are, I believe, to be met with in the famine-stricken districts of the Deccan. I enclose my card.

November 19. A.

THE PRICKLY PEAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in your paper of the 17th instant that my letter of the 15th, referring to "J. C. B.'s" letter, is published. My letter of the 14th instant, in reply to "N.'s last" letter, is not yet published. "Cultivator," in his letter of the 14th instant, remarks, "Balfour's Class book of Botany, page 820; the plant there figured is not the Deccan prickly pear." This statement is not sufficient. I must ask "Cultivator" to show wherein lies the difference between the flower of the Deccan prickly pear—it is now in flower—and the full size drawing of the flower of the *Opuntia Vulgaris* given by Balfour. A similar plate is again given at page 219, and a drawing of the stem at page 22. "Cultivator" writes :—"Roxburgh in his Flora Indica names the Deccan prickly pear *Cactus Indicus*." Now, as mentioned in my letter—not yet published—in reply to "N.'s" last letter Roxburgh's *Cactus Indicus* is the Nopal plant. "Cultivator" mentions that he has been under the tuition of Mr. Oliver. His remarks therefore, are entitled to much consideration, but I should nevertheless like him to answer the above question. "Cultivator" cannot agree with "J. C. H." "as," he says, "the authorities given in his left hand column all deal with the Indian plant; those on the right hand with the European." This statement is not sufficient. Wherein lies the difference between the botanical descriptions? "Cultivator" mentions six authorities who have named the Deccan prickly pear; with the result—according to his statement—that the plant is provided with three different names—*Cactus Dillenii, Cactus Indicus*, and *Opuntia Dillenii*. Kindly let me know if my letter in reply to "N." dated 14th instant was not received by you. DRUS.

Poona Districts, 18th Nov.

SUTROONGYE HILL, PALITANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have had my attention drawn to a letter which appeared in the *Times of India* on the 25th ultimo signed "Englishman."

With regard to the first two allegations in "Englishman's" letter I think they have been shown to be utterly untrue by the letter of Mr. Dalputbhai Bhagoobhai which appeared in your issue of the 27th, and I do not therefore propose to notice them in this letter.

With reference to the statement that "His Excellency and staff went into the temple itself and stood on the brass steps with his boots on," I beg to give it my most unreserved contradiction. I, as agent of the Shrawuck community, was present when His Excellency the Governor visited the mountain at Palitana, and I accompanied him during the whole of his stay on the hill and consequently had an opportunity of seeing all that took place during His Excellency's visit.

As "Englishman" as failed to come forward and prove any of the allegations made in his letter, although called upon to do so, I think, Sir, you must agree with me that it was not an Englishman at all who wrote the letter, but some native who has a spite against certain persons of the Jain religion.—Yours, &c.

MUTHOORBHAEE JEYTHABHAEE,

Agent of the Shrawuck Community with the Political Agent, Kattywar.

Rajcote, 16th November.

HIDDEN TREASURE.

Tenderly laid there when dying,
'Tween the book leaves 'tis lying,
Preserved from decay,
But the maiden fair who knows
Whence came that withered rose,
Has faded away.

Her smile was bright, her laughter gay.
That long since, unforgotten day,
I would it were again;
But years ago, a grave now green
Was closed upon my little queen,
And there she since hath lain.

She kissed the rose, then gave it me;
Laughing she said' twould withered be
Upon the morrow.
Little we dreamt how soon she'd wing
Her way to where the angels sing!
Farewell to sorrow!

SOLWIN.

A LAY OF IND.

He moved through India fêted
As England's Heir should be;
Joyous and kind, elated
At all he came to see:
His smile and presence gladden,
The Indians kiss his toes—
'Tis the lamp, though of Aladdin,
Illumines where he goes.

2.

The white man glories, striving
To feed that lamp with oil—
Nay, 'tis all of his contriving,
His days and nights of toil;
He sings, each to the other
Albert's and India's praise,
And 'tis his Aryan brother
He keeps 'fore Albert's gaze.

3.

Dazzled by gold and jewel
And homage, Albert's joy
Is dashed because some cruel
Lieutenant thrashed his 'boy.'
'Tis beat a race so charming,
So well-bred to the core,
Is evidence alarming
Of what I've heard before."

4.

The details of that story
Disclose to Albert's mind
A stain on England's glory
Which at home ne never find.
'Tis the Englishmen who founded
Our Indian Empire, who
With their brutal fists have pounded
And enraged the mild Hindoo.

5.

"I must caution Salisbury, Lytton,
To see my native friends
Are not sat upon and smitten"—
For the past to make amends
'T would be well to try and ruin
A Civilian, for a sample
From the blue blood most would do in
The way of good example.

6.

The Indian went to England
Where men lead blameless lives;
He stayed four months and heard of
Fierce brutes who beat their wives:
And oe'r the tale he brooded,
Then returning to his place
'The English,' he concluded,
Are a sad wife-beating race.

T.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, 18TH NOV.

MR. C. E. G. CRAWFORD, C. S., received charge of the office of the Railway Magistrate, Nassick District, on Monday, the 13th instant. He will also take charge from Mr. H. Woodward, C. S., the officiating Railway Magistrate of Bhosawul, on Monday next. Mr. Purbhaker Vithal Gooptay has lately been appointed a moonsiff (subordinate judge) for this division and he is expected here shortly.

Owing to the press of the railway work the daily company drill of the Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps has come to a stand-still. No time is allowed either to engine-drivers or railway guards who has hardly any sort of rest at home, there being so many goods trains running up and down during the present season. A party of ten European guards arrived here on the 10th instant and resumed their work under the order of Captain F. A. Maurice, the Commandant of the E. Company. Mr. H. P. LeMesurier, C. S. I., the Colonel Commandant of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, in a recent order, regrets to inform the officers and non-commissioned officers of the corps that he was, on account of the present busy season, unable to comply with the request of the Government to send a company of one hundred volunteers to the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. On the other hand, the Colonel congratulated the corps, stating that they have not been forgotten by the Government, who invited them to Delhi for the day when our gracious Queen will assume the new title of "Empress of India."

Mr. A.C. Mutton, our foreman of the Carriage Department, proceeded to Nagpore on Wednesday last in order to appear before the examination committee of the Central Provinces, to pass an examination there in the language of the district. Mr. E. J. Foster, of Egmpoora, has succeeded Mr. C. Sadler, the night foreman of the Locomotive Department, who has lately been transferred to Nandgaum.

A general meeting of the native residents and merchants of Bodur in talooka Wurrungaum was held under the presidency of Mr. H. Woodward, C. S., the Divisional Magistrate last week. It was resolved that the shetts and mahajuns of Bodur should be requested to give subscriptions towards the famine relief funds, in order to open a shop there for the poor people, where grain must be sold at cost price. A few hundred rupees were collected on the spot on the same day. Shett Chotiram Balmoocoond promised to give Rs. 1,000 as a loan without interest to buy grain for the proposed shop. After a short discussion on the famine relief funds the meeting terminated. About two hundred distressed people have, I hear, been employed by the Public Works Department on the road which is being made between Wurrungaum and the river Taptee.

The head-quarters wing of H. M.'s 108th Regiment (Madras Infantry) of foot with its bands and colours under the command of Colonel H. E. T. Williams, with their families, passed through this station last night, by an up special troops-train from Khundwa to Deolalee. The left wing of the same regiment, under the second-in-command, Major G. B. Stokes, passed here the night previous. The regiment was for the last twelve months stationed at Mhow, and is now proceeding home and will be stationed at Colchester.

On the 7th instant the boys of the Mission School at Booldana were examined by the Rev. Mr. C. S. Cooke, the Chaplain of Sharanpore (near Nassick). He was pleased with the progress which the boys have lately made in reading, writing and arithmetic under the care of Mr. Raojee Narayen Khisti, the schoolmaster. After the examination was over the Rev. Mr. Cooke distributed sweetmeats amongst the boys. The Rev. Mr. Narayen Sheshadree, of the Free Church Mission, left this for Nandgaum on Monday night *en route* to Aurungabad and Jaulnah. The Rev. Mr. T. Corfield, B. A., I am informed, intends visiting this station frequently. There has not as yet, I regret to state, been any Methodist preacher nominated for Bhosawul.

On the requisition of the Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, Mr. W. H. Propert, C. S., the Collector and Magistrate of the Khandeish district, on the 15th instant issued circulars throughout the zillah preventing the intending visitors and pilgrims from going to the Ramtek fair, where cholera has recently broken out. It is stated that the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division has, on account of the outbreak of cholera in that district, given orders to stop the holding of a *jatra* during the current year at Ramtek in the Central Provinces.

Mr. Eshwant Balcrishna Burway, the mamlutdar, with the assistance of the residents of Sowda, is, I hear, trying his best to obtain the sanction of the Collector in order to establish the Municipal Committee in that town. The introduction of the Municipal Act 6 of 1873 into the town of Bhosawul is also much needed. It is to be hoped that the president of the district municipalities in Khandeish will give his attention to the matter.

It is said that a squadron belonging to the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, stationed at Aurungabad, will arrive at Nandgaum on or about the 12th proximo, to form an escort to the deputation of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, which proceed to Delhi to attend the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage. Numbers of men from various parts of the Native States are daily passing through this station towards Delhi.

Mr. V. Frotwell was here a few days ago. He has, on behalf of Messrs. T. Blaney and J. Bapty of Bombay, sent trustworthy men about the district with instructions to collect native skilful workmen and bring them here in order to employ them on the proposed work—the "water mill." The work of that building will, I am informed, be commenced on and after the 28th instant.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, 16TH Nov.

THE mania for official changes in the Berars, and for introducing the native element into the ranks of the Commission, have not entirely subsided as yet, and before long it is expected there will be a fair sprinkling of natives in these parts to take an active share in the administration of the country. The appointment of Mr. Narayen Bhai Dandekar to the Directorship of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has proved a marked success, judging from results described in the last educational report; and it is, I believe, the intention of Government to encourage and to extend the employment of educated and respectable natives to most of the higher appointments in the public service. It is, at all events, pretty well understood in this province that the best paid billets are exclusively reserved for them, and they have every reason, I think, to congratulate themselves in the tempting prospects held out to them in this respect.

Rather alarming intelligence reaches us from Oomrawutee in respect to the distress experienced there by the poorer classes of natives. Very large quantities of grain are being daily exported towards the famine-stricken districts. Prices of food grain are therefore rapidly increasing higher and higher, and in reality a famine is gradually springing up there from these large exportations. Two or three deputations have awaited upon Colonel Nembhard, with a view of enlisting his influence in cutting down prices of grain, but the Bunnias are deaf to their combined appeals, and are simply doing just as they please. There is considerable fear of a general plunder shortly; policemen are placed in great numbers to guard the town both by day and night, and this perhaps is delaying the plunderers from action.

The Post Office mail was robbed here a few nights ago by three men who were anxious to possess themselves of certain important official information. The Post Master is expected to get into trouble for this.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were five European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—In our report of the proceedings of the meeting of shareholders of the Society, published yesterday, Mr. W. Trant was credited with the statement that he has had the honour of carrying votes of censure on the directors on several occasions. What was really meant was the last occasion—that is, the last ordinary general meeting.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 324 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 72 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 218 by the Magistrates of Police, 3 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 28 by Military Courts-martial and 3 by Naval Courts-martial. Of the prisoners 273 were natives and the remaining 51 Europeans.

WHAT THEY DO IN COLOMBO.—The directors of the Colombo Ice Company have just published the balance sheet for the last half year. They have made a profit of Rs. 4,181, but "cannot recommend a larger dividend than 10 per cent. for the half year"—that is to say, 20 per cent. for the year. Why should not as good a dividend be made in Bombay by the Bombay Ice Company?

POLICE UNIFORM.—A circular was issued last week by the Acting Commissioner of Police to all the European establishment of the Bombay executive police to discontinue the wearing of the silver-embroidered crown on the collar facings of their uniform in consequence of an order from the Home Government to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to that effect having been issued.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 308 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 246 prisoners, including 9 women. Of whom 47 were non-labour prisoners and 199 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 62 prisoners, including 4 women. Of these latter 12 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 50 from the Small Causes Court.

CARRYING EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.—Yesterday, Mr. Walsh, an officer in H. M.'s Customs Preventive Service, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a summons against Captain Thomas Ellis, of the s.s. Pehlwan, charging him with carrying more passengers than the ship is licensed to carry, contrary to section 30 of Act XII. of 1870. The summons were made returnable this day.

THE DECCAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—At its fortnightly meeting on Sunday last, the Arya Sudharmodaya Sabha raised among the members and visitors present the sum of Rs. 140 in aid of the Deccan relief fund. The learned Pandit Gattoo Lallajee, who lectures to the Sabha, spoke at length on behalf of the famine-stricken people, and the above amount was subscribed in response to his appeal on the spot.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following persons were prosecuted yesterday by the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals :—Yettoo Kerbs, a cartman, for working his bullock in Parell Road, the animal being lame of the right foreleg, was fined Rs. 2.—Luximon Wutna, a cartman, for working his bullock in Clare Road, the animal being lame of the left hind leg, was fined Rs. 2.—Abba Sudabhoy, a cartman, for working his bullock in Duncan Road, the animal being lame of the right foreleg, was fined Rs. 3 and Essoo Janna, a cart driver, for working a bullock while lame from a sore foot, was fined Rs. 4.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Cowasjee Patell Tank Road on view of the body of Coodia Buxon. Deceased was a halalcore in the employ of the Municipality, aged 20 years. It appears that a Parsee liquor shopkeeper, who has his shop close to the Cowasjee Patel Tank, heard a splash in the water as if a heavy body had fallen in at 8-30 p. m. on the previous night. He immediately went to the tank, when he saw deceased struggling in the water and apparently sinking. He raised an alarm and the police came up and by means of drags recovered the body within the space of ten minutes, but life was extinct. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in the Cowasjee Patel Tank."

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.—Two special trains passed through Poona on Saturday and Sunday, laden with horses, carriages and baggage belonging to His Highness the Nizam. The property of the Nizam has been sent on in good time for the Delhi Assemblage. Bungalows at high rates are being engaged, and preparations are going on for the Nizam's making a stay of five days in Poona. The Nizam is to halt for rest at the leading stations *en route* to Delhi, such as Jubbulpore, Allahabad, &c. As much as Rs. 2,000 has been asked as the rent for a month for the houses near the railway station, and the house taken at Delhi by His Highness is to cost Rs. 75,000. The same bungalow was bought by its present owner for Rs. 65,000.—*Deccan Herald.*

CATTLE SAVED.—During the past few days a large number of return waggons from the famine districts have passed through Poona laden with cattle from these districts on their way to the grazing places appointed for them (free of cost) by Government. They are carried at a small charge by the Railway Company, which charge is defrayed by Government, so that the owners pay nothing. There are waggons of *Kurbee* accompanying the cattle in case the cattle require it *en route*. The policy of Government in thus preserving the cattle is a most excellent one. But for this the famine would have lasted after the next rains had come. The cultivators could have done little at the cultivation of their fields unless the cattle had been saved. Next year we should, but for this wise step, have had to report a cattle famine.—*Id.*

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD OPERATIONS IN SIR JAMSETJEE HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.—We hear from Bombay that two operations of transfusion were performed in the above hospital during the past week by Dr. Blane, the First Surgeon of the Hospital, on a patient whose arm was completely fractured by an accident on the railway at the Dadur station. The patient lost much blood on his way to the hospital, and by the amputation of his arm, and he became pale and livid from loss of blood. Dr. Blane at once transfused into the patient about three ounces of the blood of a full-blooded man. After the operation, the patient did well for two days, the pulse beat strongly, and the temperature was nearly normal. Again the patient seemed sinking, and both pulse and temperature were found to have deviated much from the normal standard. Dr. Blane performed a second operation, but, four hours after the second operation, the patient died. Dr. Blane tried his utmost to save the life of the patient, and spared neither time nor strength in his efforts. This is the first time that an operation of the kind has been performed in India, and it would have been a great credit to the hospital if the patient had recovered. The students were earnestly desirous that the operation should prove successful.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. PEKIN, Captain W. Woolcott, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton.—Mr. C. B. Knocker, Mrs. Frier, Mr. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. H. Collister, and Mrs. Ross and four children.
For Brindisi.—Mr. A. J. Parker and Mr. T. Hyde.
For Aden.—Four natives.

DEPARTURE OF H. M.S. INDIAN TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian troopship Malabar

durwan's house had come down, when my wife and I rose, dressed, and finding the storm was increasing, went down to the office on the ground-floor, the bungalow being a two-storeyed one. While there, we heard crash after crash as servants' houses went over one after the other, and the poor creatures rushed to the bungalow for safety. Then the wind got round to the south and blew with intense force. Glass doors, and windows began smashing in, and glass and spray from broken medicine bottles came in our faces, with straw and all sorts of rubbish. It began to be a question of what to do, as the bungalow could not last much longer. At this time the thunder and lightning began, and most terrific they were. About 2-20 the roof of the bungalow went off, and taking advantage of a slight lull, I took my wife tightly round the waist and struggled towards the godown and engine houses; the latter is brick-work, and it and all the manufacturing houses are roofed with corrugated iron. We had great difficulty in getting there, and had the wind been as violent as it had been, and was afterwards, I doubt if we could have done so. It was then raining very hard, and we were thoroughly soaked. When we got into the engine room, we found the machinery still, but the fire kept up in the furnace, as they had just stopped, having had to work at night, owing to there being a large quantity of leaf, and a breakdown having occurred in the machinery during the day, which delayed work. The engine-room and tea house were full of coolies, who said their "lines" were down and they were keeping up the fires in the "choolas" (charcoal stoves for drying the tea) in order to warm and dry themselves, and just after I got there a piece of the tea house "tattias" (bamboo wall) was carried away, and the lighted charcoal began to fly all over the place; and certainly, in a short time, the place would have been on fire, for there was lots of tea lying about. I tried to get the wretched cowards to help me to put out the fires, but they hid under the tables, and crouched behind the women, until I used my stick freely, when I got them to fetch water and put them out. Of course I very soon put the fire out under the boiler, or we might have had a burst up, and we got water from the boiler to put the other fires out. Three assistants were in the assistants' bungalow. I thought it strange they did not come, although I had three times sent men to call them, and when they came at about 4 A.M., I found the coolies I sent had been afraid to go and had sneaked back in the darkness. About this time the iron chimney came half down, and threatened to come through the roof, and the roofing began to flap up and down, and some sheets were off, and whirling away across country. By this time the stables had gone, and the syces managed to bring the poor frightened horses into the house where we were. The storm seemed to rage more than ever, and nearly unroofed the tea house, and it blew more steadily than it had done. During the night heavy showers of rain used to come, and at the end of each the wind increased; then we had a lull till the next rain came. We were glad of the morning, and as it was to see the dreadful, desolate look of the place. The bungalow was unroofed and nearly gutted; the smash of furniture and glass was great. Some things were thrown down, others were lifted from room to room in the most marvellous manner; others were blown right away, while things of most opposite natures were mixed together as if by a whirlwind. The assistants' bungalow was half unroofed, and the whole of the coolies' "lines," hospital, cattle stall, post office, school-house, and bazaar were toppled over, and the iron-roofed houses were partially unroofed. The garden and clearances were covered with trees torn out by the roots in most cases. One tree, 18 ft. in circumference and 120 ft. high, was blown down in one of the out gardens. All the bushes were bent in one direction, were much broken and looking bruised and leafless, and the ground was covered with leaves, mostly tea. The trees left standing were half dead, and usually all the branches were broken, and their foliage bruised and withered. The whole country bears quite a different aspect. The range of hills on each side of the valley, of which the summits could be seen on clear days, are now quite distinct, and a neighbour's tea factory, which lies 8 miles away in the forest, can be seen, and the space between seems denuded of large trees. The scrub jungle is scorched up and laid nearly down by the wind. The same happened in a lesser degree to the out gardens, but we had to bear the brunt of the storm. All the dhan in ear was thoroughly beaten out, and most of the crops have been utterly destroyed.

THE SITUATION.

(*Vanity Fair*, Oct. 28.)

The Turkish Armies have gained an important victory over the Russians in Servia, and the Turkish Government permits the Russian Ambassador, General Ignatieff, to remain at Constantinople. Thus these are the disastrous consequences of peace which is not peace, and war which is not war.

The British Government accepts a state of things such as the world has never before seen, and has no objection to Russia being at once belligerent and mediator—that she should invade Turkey, and while at war with the Sultan mediate between him and herself.

This flagrant breach of all international law does not shock the English people. At the public meetings which are now held as a reaction against Mr. Gladstone's ravings, the cry is, "Support the Government;" that is, the traditions of the Foreign Office, which, whoever be Prime Minister or Foreign Secretary, has invariably abetted Russia—even during the Crimean War.

The Mussulmans are daily becoming more indignant at this, and at the unavailing heroism and unavailing sufferings of their victorious armies. The Sultan and his Ministers are in hourly danger of insurrection, which General Ignatieff has instructions to bring about if possible.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF TRAFALGAR.

Seventy-one years having elapsed last Saturday since the famous battle of Trafalgar was fought, it may not be amiss to say a few words here about a contest whose incidents are less vividly impressed on the minds of the younger generation than upon those of us who are old enough to have conversed with the eye-witnesses of that stirring epoch.

The name of Nelson is so indissolubly associated with the brilliant victories which he won, that people are apt to forget the less conspicuous services which led up to these achievements. The battles which he fought were, in the estimation of the great commander, as holiday intervals in a prolonged career of severe and anxious occupation; his great difficulty lay, not in fighting, but in coaxing the enemy to come out and fight.

When the war recommenced in 1803 Nelson's previous exploits at the Nile and Copenhagen had inspired foreign naval commanders with such a dread of him that they dared not meet him in action. Thus, the harassing labours (aggravated by an indequate supply of frigates) which he underwent for two long years off Toulon Harbour were in no small measure due to his own reputation. From May, 1803, till March, 1805, he watched the mouth of that port as a cat watches a mouse-hole, not with the view of keeping the French ships in, but to catch them if they came out. At last, during a heavy gale, which blew Nelson off the coast, the French fleet put to sea, and having formed a junction with the Spanish squadron in Cadiz, proceeded to the West Indies. Though he had only ten ships, against the enemy's eighteen, Nelson pursued them, and such was the terror of his name that as soon as they heard of his arrival in the West Indies they returned to Europe without having performed any exploit worthy of mention, and contrived to get safely into Cadiz Harbour. After a brief visit to England Lord Nelson again set sail, and early in September 1805 began to watch the harbour of Cadiz as perseveringly as he had formerly watched that of Toulon. At last, on 19th October, having purposely weakened his squadron to tempt the enemy out, the combined French and Spanish fleet put to sea in the direction of the Mediterranean, and two days afterwards, on the 21st inst., Nelson started in pursuit, and off Cape Trafalgar came up with the enemy's fleet of thirty-three ships. "The action," says Collingwood in his despatch, "began at twelve o'clock by the leading ships of the columns breaking through the enemy's line. The conflict was severe, the enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers, but the attack was irresistible, and it pleased the Almighty Disposer of all events to grant His Majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory. About three P.M., many of the enemy's ships having struck their colours, their line gave way. Finally twenty ships of the line were taken, and the remainder quitted the scene of action.

Nelson had passed a restless night before the battle, and seemed impressed by a conviction that he was to fall. Indeed, he plainly expressed this presentiment to Captain Blackwood on parting with him. Yet he fell by no random bullet, for the fatal shot was deliberately aimed from the rigging of the Redoubtable (a vessel which Nelson twice spared because her guns were silent) at the officer, whose high rank was denoted by his uniform and by the many decorations which he wore.

"Through the horrors of the cockpit, which was crowded by the wounded and the dying," says Mr. James Grant in his "British Battles," "Nelson was borne with difficulty to a pallet in the midshipmen's berth, where it was soon discovered that the wound was mortal, and though aware, by the gush of blood in his breast that no human skill could avail him, he never lost his presence of mind for a moment. Nothing could be done to lessen his agony, and all his attendants could do was to fan him with paper, and give him lemonade to alleviate his intense thirst." At half past four P.M. he died, after having held with Captain Hardy and others those brief snatches of conversation which will be remembered as long as our language lasts.

The British loss in the battle of Trafalgar was estimated at 1,587 of all ranks; that of the enemy was never officially revealed, but has been stated by some at nearly 16,000. Unlike other men-of-war, which are generally broken up when no longer fitted even for harbour service, the Victory, which was the Admiral's flag-ship on this momentous occasion, has been sedulously preserved and repaired, and still floats on the waters of Portsmouth harbour, little changed in external aspect since the day when Nelson's eyes last saw her. She is constantly visited by an annually increasing number of sight-seers, and every year, on October 21st, the anniversary of Nelson's death, the old ship is elaborately decorated.

The following are the names of the surviving officers who took part in the battle of Trafalgar:—Admiral of the Fleet, Sir G. R. Sartorius, was midshipman of the Tonnant; Admiral R. Patton was midshipman of the Bellerophon; Vice-Admiral Spencer Smith was midshipman of the Defence; Commander Francis Harris was a first-class volunteer in the Temeraire; Commander William Vicary was a first-class volunteer in the Achilles; Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, Peter Suther, was surgeon of the Swiftsure; Lieutenant Colonel James Fynmore, Royal Marines, was midshipman of the Africa. Since the last anniversary, Admiral Joseph Gape, who was a first-class volunteer on board the Ajax, and Commander John H. Sanders, who was master's mate on board the Swiftsure, and who had lost an eye in the service of his country, have been removed from the list by death.—*The Graphic*, Oct 28.

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OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(*Athenæum.*)

Through the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Saturday Review.*)

Mr. Maclean, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(*Scotsman.*)

"Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is worthy of the city which boasts that it contains the second population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is fitly called, has made enormous strides. The progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings, "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The progress made in Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more benefical character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

(*Graphic.*)

Under the unassuming title of a "Guide to Bombay" (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the Island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '65, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(*Manchester Courier.*)

This volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and bookbinding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

(*The Geographical Magazine.*)

Mr. Maclean has succeeded in producing an excellent guide book, full of accurate and well-digested information, in a most convenient form. The first part is devoted to the geography and history of the Island, the population, the trade and industry, the Government and revenue, a description of the city of Bombay and of native festivals, and lastly there is a chapter on excursions from Bombay, including the caves of Elephanta and Karli, Mahabaleshwar, Matheran, Bassein and the Vehar Lake. The second part contains a civil, military, and mercantile directory.

The historical portion is particularly well written; as it is required no slight literary skill to condense such a mass of material into so small a compass, and yet maintain the interest of the narrative. This has been successfully done. The account of the trade and industry of Bombay also forms a most valuable chapter, containing full details respecting the rise and present condition of the cotton manufacturing industry. *Maclean's Guide* will henceforward be the standard guide-book for Bombay, and no doubt improvements will be introduced in future editions. The present edition contains a map of Bombay reduced from Colonel Laughton's admirable survey, and a map of India coloured according to political divisions, and showing lines of railways, telegraphs and dawk routes.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide*, to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Poona Observer.*)

Such a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A book which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Englishman.*)

It may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with this a complete directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Pioneer.*)

The hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a "Bombay Guide" he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that any one can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally of other parts of India. Beginning with its Geography we have its detailed history, from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixt. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

We have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book, which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

Seldom have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railway serves to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its results compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr. Maclean has added in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to acquire a knowledge of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's book will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

This is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India showing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold."

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